

AMENDMENTS

IN THE SPECIFICATION

On page 1, beneath the title add the following:

CROSS REFERENCES

This application is a continuation of U.S. Application Serial No. 09/839,248 filed April 20, 2001, which is a continuation of U.S. Application Serial No. 09/690,242 filed October 16, 2000 (now U.S. Patent 6,263,872, issued July 24, 2001, which is a continuation of U.S. Application Serial No. 09/107,306 filed June 30, 1998 (now U.S. Patent No. 6,131,570, issued October 17, 2000) which is a continuation-in-part of U.S. Application Serial No. 08/752,946 filed November 21, 1996 (now U.S. Patent No. 5,906,202, issued May 25, 1999) which applications and patents are incorporated herein by reference and to which applications we claim priority under 35 U.S.C. §120.

In the specification, please replace the paragraph beginning on page 18, line 11 with the following amended paragraph:

The heating element must be designed so as to provide energy in the range of about 150 to 350 ~~watts~~ joules, most preferably about 250 ~~watts~~ joules to the surrounding air in a relatively short period of time, i.e. about 0.5 to 4.0 seconds, more preferably 1-2 seconds. In order to produce such a heating element and power source wherein the device remains small and portable it has been found that it is not possible to design the system wherein the energy is provided in real time (i.e. at the same time as the aerosol is generated) from an electrical power source, due to the internal impedance of existing battery technologies. Accordingly, the power source is used to preheat the heating element which acts as a heat sink before the energy is delivered. Thus, the concept is similar to the concept of charging a capacitor in order to operate a flash on a camera. In the same manner the heat sink or heating element of the invention acts as a "heat capacitor" and stores energy from the power source until sufficient energy is stored and then delivers that stored energy to the surrounding air at a rate well beyond that which would be possible with the power source itself. Alternatively, the power may be stored in an electrical capacitor, and then delivered to the heating element from the capacitor during aerosol generation. State of the art of high capacity, high discharge rate capacitors should be used. When the patient inhales

through the device air is drawn over the heating element and energy is transferred to the air, warming the air. The precise amount of air warmed and the amount which the air is warmed to can be changed using different components in the temperature controlling device, or by changing the amount of preheating of the heating element prior to aerosol generation.